

43642 to 43671—Continued.

43664. *SCHINUS TEREBINTHIFOLIUS* Raddi. Anacardiaceæ.

A small evergreen tree, native of Brazil, with alternate leaves composed of two to seven pairs of oblong, sessile leaflets with serrate margins. The flowers occur in terminal panicles and are followed by globose vermilion fruits. All parts of this tree, and especially the bark, are more or less resinous; the native fishermen smear this resin on their nets to protect them from the water. The leaves are used as an application to wounds and sores. In Minas Geraes the young twigs are used as toothbrushes, cleaning the teeth and hardening the gums. (Adapted from *Rodrigues, Hortus Fluminensis, p. 102.*)

43665. *SOLANUM MACRANTHUM* Dunal. Solanaceæ.

An ornamental tree, native of Brazil, attaining a height of 12 to 14 feet and probably more. The ample, alternate leaves, with acutely lobed margins, have prickly veins. These prickles become large and stout on the lower surface, especially on the midrib. The flowers, which occur in axillary racemes, are large and pale lilac in color, with darker dashes and pale lines. This tree has long been cultivated at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. It is readily propagated from cuttings. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine, pl. 4138.*)

43666. *SPARTIUM JUNCEUM* L. Fabaceæ.

Spanish broom.

A tall shrub of rather gaunt habit, native of southern Europe, with erect, cylindrical, rushlike stems, smooth and dark green, which take the place of leaves. The leaves are very few and deciduous, and the fragrant flowers, which occur in terminal racemes up to 18 inches in length, are of a rich glowing yellow. The pods are from 1½ to 3 inches long and contain from 5 to 12 seeds. This shrub is grown for its showy flowers, which appear from June to September, and also for the fiber, which is obtained from the branchlets by maceration. This fiber is worked up into thread, cordage, etc. The plant must be raised from seeds and kept in pots until ready to be set out. (Adapted from *Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, pp. 522, 523.*)

43667. *SPHAERALCEA UMBELLATA* (Cav.) Don. Malvaceæ.(*Malva umbellata* Cav.)

A woody plant, native of Mexico, attaining a height of a foot and a half, covered with dense hairs. The heart-shaped leaves are somewhat seven lobed and dark green, and its numerous scarlet flowers occur in clusters of three, or rarely of four or five. (Adapted from *Edwards's Botanical Register, vol. 19, p. 1608.*)

43668. *TERMINALIA ARJUNA* (Roxb.) Wight and Arn. Combretaceæ.

A very large tree with smooth green or whitish bark found on the banks of rivers and streams throughout central and southern India. The leaves are narrowly oblong and up to 9 inches in length. The flowers, which appear in April and May, occur in terminal panicles, and the fruit is a 5-winged drupe about 2 inches long. This tree yields a clear, transparent gum, which is used as a drug in northern India; the bark is used as a dye and for tanning, and the wood, which is apt to split in seasoning, is used for carts and agricultural implements. The ash from this wood contains a very high percentage of lime. (Adapted from *Watt, Commercial Products of India, p. 107*, and from *Beddome, Flora Sylvatica of India, vol. 1, pl. 28.*)